

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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One Dollar a Year

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Whole Number 194

With This Issue We Start Our Exposure of the San Francisco Labor Council by Thomas McConnell, Jr.

## MEN STRIKE ON OREGON ROAD

RAILROAD WORKERS WALK OUT BECAUSE OF CUT IN WAGES—DEMANDS ARE PRESENTED—I. W. W. HANDLING STRIKE—AID NEEDED.

On the morning of Dec. 1 a strike of 125 men occurred on the Portland, Eugene and Eastern railroad. This road is a subsidiary concern to the Southern Pacific. Then men are all supporters of the I. W. W. and many of them members. The I. W. W. has the strike in charge, through a committee from Local 88.

The strike came because of an attempt to cut wages 50 cents per day. The men resented the further theft in their pay envelopes and walked off the job.

Demands are now presented for a nine hour day, a minimum \$2.50 scale for laborers, stopping of abuse by foremen, payment of hospital fee to entitle worker to benefit for a calendar month on either the Willamette and Pacific or the Portland and Eugene railroads, work on Sundays and holidays to be optional with men, time and a half for all overtime, and no discrimination against striking employees.

The company is already offering a slightly higher wage and the strikers feel that they can win if the pickets in the cities do their work properly. The strikers are picketing all incoming trains.

More men are being added to the ranks of the strikers and the winning of this skirmish means the building of a strong organization in the surrounding country.

The strikers have always contributed liberally to other strikes. They ask you to remember that the men with families will need assistance, and \$3 per week means a lot to them. The rebels are asked to respond to this appeal.

To see that the strike is successful send a donation to James Morgan, Box 74, Eugene, Ore.—By order of Strike Committee.

## SOUTHERN ORGANIZERS RELEASED UNTIL TRIAL

Doree, Edwards, and Filigno, the three I. W. W. organizers arrested in Louisiana on fake charges framed up by Burn's degenerate detectives at the behest of the Southern Lumber Operators Association, are at liberty pending the time they come to trial.

E. F. Doree was released under bail a number of days ago. C. L. Filigno and Clarence Edwards were released upon their own recognizance on Nov. 22.

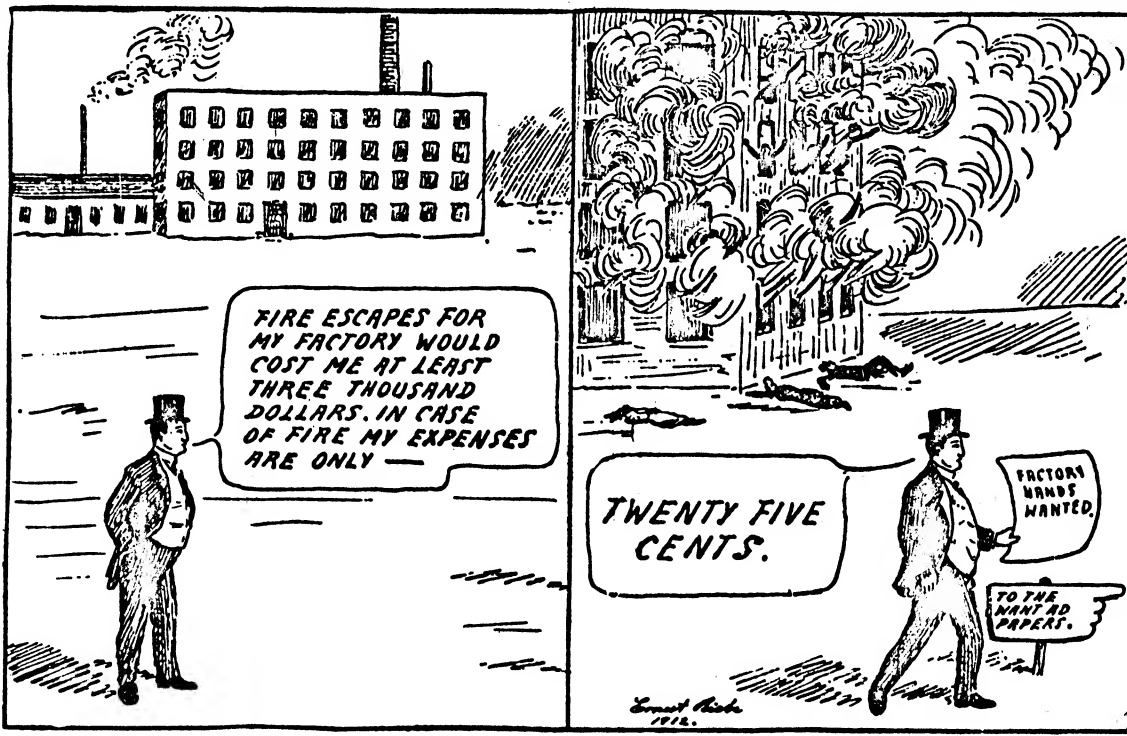
This last act marks the collapse of the case against them and shows that the arrests were simply to prevent organization work.

The men were held six weeks and then released without a bond. This demonstrates the "impartiality" of justice in the land of the "Saw Dust Ring."

## MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

All readers of the "Industrial Worker" in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are asked to spread the news of the strike at Merryville. The American Lumber Company is making a desperate effort to get scabs from the three states named. Picket employment offices. Carry the news from camp to camp. Don't allow the Great Lakes region to furnish scabs to break the solidarity of the striking Southern brothers.

The Portland Y. M. C. A. continues to win renown. The employment shark end of that degraded institution sold a mythical job to J. B. Lavigne and refused to refund fees and expenses. A suit has been entered against them.



BUSINESS

## Merryville Timber Workers Stand Firm

THIRTEEN HUNDRED Forest and Lumber Workers are out on strike at Merryville, Louisiana. The strike is social in character, having been forced by the refusal of the American Lumber Company to allow any one connected with the defense in the Grabow trial, even as a witness, to return to work there. Against this outrageous order every working man, woman and child in Merryville rose in revolt and, as one, the men walked out of the woods and mills, and the fight was on. The workers folded their mighty arms and all things stopped. Then began the usual campaign of press lying to stir up and justify violence against the Union. Kept writers and speakers fell over each other to see who could lick the most gold from the boots of that banditti which styles itself the Southern Lumber Operators Association. The American Lumber Co. feverishly fenced in its mills and yards and gunmen were hurried into Merryville from all directions, including several of the drunken dastards who caused the "riot" at Grabow. The high and mighty officials of the Santa Fe "arrived" on a special train, fussed, fumed and left. The alleged Governor of Louisiana paused long enough in his work of "reforming" the city of New Orleans to make a few inane remarks about his determination to "protect life and property" at any cost, to rush the militia into the town and rush

them out again. It is rumored that all this rushing in and out, especially the rushing out, was caused by the discovery that the infected territory was no fit abiding place for the high and mighty keepers of the flag. At this writing the strike has been on two weeks; all the boys are standing solid; no scabs are coming into the infected territory; the American Lumber Co. is finding out that it can't fell trees with pump-guns nor saw lumber with six-shooters, so the latest news is that it intends "to starve the Union into submission." This idea it took, we suppose, from the brain of John Henry Kirby, who is said to have engineered and to be directing this fight for the purpose of saving his own water-logged concern from unionism. "Submit or Starve."

This is always the last ultimatum of Kirby, Long and Company, but this time it is not going to work, first because the Association has trained its workers too thoroughly in the fine art of starving and the boys intend to heat it at its own game; second, because the I. W. W. and rebel Unions are wise to the game of the Bosses and will get funds and provisions into Merryville if they have to tote them there. Solidarity of Labor!

This is the mighty weapon with which we propose to win this skirmish at Merryville and the war to overthrow peonage in the South.

Therefore, let every Timber, Tie and Lumber Worker on the Santa Fe from Beaumont to Silsbee, on the Somerville branch from Silsbee to Somerville, on the Center branch from Silsbee to Longview, on the Jasper & Eastern from Kirbyville to Oakdale and everywhere over all Dixie get busy at organizing the One big Union of Forest & Lumber Workers, for now, today, there is a better chance to organize, to force down hours and to force up wages, than there ever was. Experienced saw-mill and forest labor, men immune to our fever, is scarcer than for years, the price of lumber is higher than for decades and all things favor our chances to get much more than we have ever demanded of the Lumber Kings. From everywhere the cry for organizers comes, but, why wait for an organizer? Organize yourselves and send in your application to the General Office today. Never go to work on any job without demanding to know if your name is on the blacklist and if it is not, refuse to go to work until they put it there, thus making the blacklist a roll of honor, as it should be. Demand two (\$2.00) dollars a day for a nine (9) hour day and refuse to pay hospital and insurance fees, excessive rents, commissary prices and doctor's fees. Demand a two weeks' pay-day, wages paid in United States money, not phoney in commissary counterfeits. Do this collectively. (Continued on page 4)

## Free! By the Mighty Power of United Labor!

With Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso free, we may now proceed to give our thanks and impressions to the world. When the history of this celebrated case is written it will be plainly seen that a new political and legal power has arisen in this country, based on the industrial solidarity of labor, especially that of the textile workers. For the first time in the history of labor have governors' secretaries and capitalists taken the stand to testify in favor of labor leaders engaged in conflict with big corporations with which they are identified. Many were the acts of labor which brought about these results. It is reported that the Wood woolen mill at Lawrence, the greatest and best equipped in the world, had decreased 12 per cent in efficiency as a result of a systematic sabotage practiced in retaliation for the unjust imprisonment and trial of the three men. This is one of many salient acts, inflicting

millions in loss, that made the capitalists anxious to sue for peace and grant labor a victory. There are other acts, such as the exposure of dynamite plants and other infamies, whose continued publicity was productive of a huge anti-capitalist sentiment, which contributed to success.

Back of the solidified textile workers in the mills at Lawrence stood the solidified workers of all lands. To those who took part in this memorable defense it will ever be a source of grateful recollection to think of the support that came from across the seas. The workers of the industrial nations of Europe seemed to vie with each other in their acts and pledges of support. From France, Germany, England and Scotland, even from far-away Australia, came denunciatory resolutions, newspaper containing reports of meetings, money orders and letters of sympathy and support. From Panama, from Cuba, from the Hawaiian

Islands, from Canada, came the messages of good cheer and substantial aid. It was great; it was grand; the beginning of the world-wide brotherhood of toil in the shop that is destined to overthrow the international capitalist system of profit.

Most enthusiastic, most idealistic, most emphatic and most helpful were the international protests, the general strikes and the parliamentary nomination of the workers of Italy. The fellow-countrymen of Giovannitti and Caruso were not to be outdone in their devotion to and sacrifice for the three victims of capitalism. Their agitation in Italy, which threatened international complications, had a wide-spread, beneficial effect, both in a general way and within the cabinet at Washington, D. C.

As equally practical was the boycott proposition of the Swedish workers. This proposition was the source of some worry (Continued on page 4)

## SOUTH NEEDS ORGANIZATION

LUMBER OPERATORS TRY TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES—ONLY GUNMEN ON THE JOB—SANTA FE MUST BE ORGANIZED.

(Special Dispatch to the "Industrial Worker.")

Alexandria, La., Dec. 8.—The Merryville boys are still standing solid. Not a man has fallen out of line. Victory is sure if the rebels keep up their support.

The company is trying to do the work of 1,300 men with a handful of suckers and scabs. The whistles are blown every morning to keep them from rusting.

Fifty gun men are on the job, many others having quit when ordered to work. The I. W. W. is getting a strong foothold in the Kirby plant.

The I. W. W. should get busy organizing the Santa Fe slaves, especially in the shops and the construction department. A strong dose of castor oil "Labor Socialism" brand, applied direct, would purge this old British Plunderbund of its union hating bill.

There are big shops in Topeka, Kansas, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and steen thousand miles of track to work on, guarded only by "God."

Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma oil fields are hungry for One Big Union and ripe for the revolution. The tenant and working farmers in these three states are strong friends of the rebels.

The whole organization should get busy and see that the Southland is solidly organized to end wage slavery.

COVINGTON, ILL.

## TEXTILE ORGANIZERS AGAIN INDICTED

(Special Dispatch to the "Industrial Worker.")

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Indictments have been returned against Ettor and Giovannitti on the same charges as those against Haywood, Thompson, Mazarelli, Rosonui, Halliday and others, that of conspiracy to intimidate workers during the Lawrence strike.

Caruso is also indicted. The charge is that of stabbing police officer Oscar Benoit. He was released without formality of securing bail.

Ettor and Giovannitti are released upon bail of \$500 each. It is not expected that any of these cases will ever be tried.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

## SOUTH PORCUPINE MINERS STRIKE

Fifteen hundred miners of Porcupine Miners Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners, of South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, are on strike as a protest against a cut in wages and also to enforce the eight hour day.

The Conciliation Board, appointed by the Ontario Government, has turned the miners down flat.

The tie-up is complete to date, despite reports of the capitalist press to the contrary.

About two hundred gun men are in the camp. They are sent there to look for trouble and are afraid they will find it.

Ten union members and three gun men have been arrested; the miners on various vague charges and the gun men on the charge of trying to force one of the men to work.

With a blockade of Thiel thugs and a live cable around the Dome, together with union pickets always on watch, a scab would have much trouble getting in to the property.

Pass along the word of a strike in South Porcupine.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



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## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—307 Mortimer Building, Chicago, Illinois.  
Vincent St. John ..... General Sec'y-Treas.  
Jas. P. Thompson ..... General Organizer

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Rotten acts in industry, politics, and vaudeville, always need to have the flag waved in their defense.

Why kick against the foreigner, you American born people? He brought a suit of clothes when he came. That's more than you did.

Congress cannot pass a new "law of value." But all products will go to the producers if they unite industrially to seize and hold the means of production.

It is customary for the judge to thank a jury for their labors, after the verdict has been rendered. Judge Quinn did not thank the jury that freed Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. What's the matter judge, did Wool Trust "Justice" slip a cog?

## ADVERTISING INFLUENCE.

Norman Hapgood is no longer editor of Collier's Weekly. His writings displeased the advertising manager who was in authority. Again the fact is demonstrated that advertisers control the editorial policy of publications, no matter what steps are taken to prevent it.

The employing class controls practically all the magazines of today for the advertisers are the employers of labor. The interests of the employer are not those of the wage worker. So that portion of the press which accepts capitalist advertising must do the bidding of the masters.

The workers, in order to have their interests represented, must own their publications and allow no support from employers. The "Industrial Worker" is one of the very few papers based upon that policy. It represents the interests of those who have "nothing to lose but their chains."

This paper absolutely refuses to carry paid advertising. This leaves us free to fight the whole employing class, "little business" as well as "big business." We have nothing in common with any who employ labor.

To accept advertising means to bind ourselves to the robber system by an economic chain. We oppose capitalism in all its phases. The "Industrial Worker" has declared open war upon every institution of wage slavery and we want no debasing advertising influence to hamper us in our battles.

We ask for the continued support of the propertyless wage workers, not because we are going to do something for them, but because this paper is the mouthpiece by which they can do something for themselves.

## PARROTS AND POLITICIANS.

The capitalists of each country continue to "view with alarm" the growth of Socialism at home, and "point with pride" to its development abroad. To the English employer Socialism is nice in Italy but horrible in his sweat shop. The same is true of the slave herders in Italy.

As parasites are pretty much the same wherever found, we note that these same ideas hold good with the non-wage working element among the Socialists. They are making similar claims in regard to industrial unionism.

Here is what the Columbus Socialist of Nov. 30, has to say:

"The extent to which syndicalism has taken hold of the workers of France is shown by the statement that the General Confederation of Labor in France showed at its biennial convention in Havre that its membership is now about 600,000 in 55 national syndicates and 2,837 local branches.

Syndicalism is a form of industrial unionism, but should not be confounded with industrial unionism. Syndicalism has as its ultimate purpose the forcible taking possession of the industries by the workers. Industrial unionism, however, does not necessarily mean anything more than the more effective representation of interests of the workers in the labor market."

Both syndicalism and industrial unionism, as generally known, seek the abolition of the wage system. While the two are not identical, it is doubtful if the editor of the Socialist knows that the difference is in methods, both agreeing in their hostility to the present system of society.

Strictly speaking syndicalism means unionism and nothing more; industrial unionism means organization by industries and nothing more; but in common usage they both carry a revolutionary meaning. They both stand for the destruction of capitalism and the laying of a foundation for a new social order. To deny this is to repeat capitalist phrases.

If industrial unionism "does not necessarily mean anything more than the more effective representation of the interests of the workers in the labor market" why do so many alleged socialists oppose it? Is it not desirable to have labor more effectively represented? The opposition, however, springs from a different source. It comes from a fear that the workers may learn the effectiveness of direct action as a mean to accomplish the revolution and thus leave out of the reckoning those who are not wage workers. This idea comes as a shock to those whose actions mean nothing more than the sugar-coating of the present system by tinkering with its legal processes.

Certain politicians are also parroting the same phrases against the I. W. W. that were hurled against the Socialists in their early days. We would "destroy society." We are "lawless." We are "visionary." We are "in a hurry" and refuse to "await the orderly course of evolution."

Over in France the political socialists are slurring the C. G. T. and praising the I. W. W. Here it is just the opposite. Both are playing parrot for the plutocracy.

Poll parrots and politicians are a brainy combination.

## DOES A PANIC IMPEND?

It is quite evident that a crisis such as is known as a panic will occur during the next four years. The very nature of capitalist production makes these depressions imperative. But will it come in 1913 or later?

Already in the west money is "tight." Eastern banks, particularly of New York, are refusing extensions on loans and are calling in all the loans possible. Merchants are beginning to retrench on expenses and a decided movement for the purpose of paring down wages is quite noticeable. The "open shop" is getting to be quite an issue in the large cities of the Northwest.

If Eastern reports are to be believed there are many foreign investors who fear a financial depression and as a consequence are withdrawing deposits and selling stocks below the market rate. The idea is spreading to the foreign population and small deposits are being withdrawn to be sent back to their relatives in other countries.

The whole Northwestern country, including Canada, is builded upon a false boom. During the last census taking the manner in which the returns were padded is still a scandal.

Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and other cities are "overbuilt." Spokane is full of houses for which there are no tenants. There are a number of projects under construction that are far in advance of what the population or the needs of the country warrant. A collapse is about due.

While the trusts have to a large extent regulated production so as to prevent an overproduction on their own part, thus giving us progressive misery instead of a sharp attack, they have not been able to keep the merchants from stocking up beyond their ability to sell. The law that the workers cannot buy back more than they receive in wages holds good and a surplus product is inevitable under the present system of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

There is no doubt that the politicians of the Republican and Progressive parties will endeavor to spread the distrust so as to bring on the panic sooner. The fact that the Republicans nominated the weakest man in their whole party shows that they realized something was in the air and wanted to "stand from under."

The working class should endeavor to make the next panic the last one Capitalism ever has. They should make it a bosses' panic. It can be done.

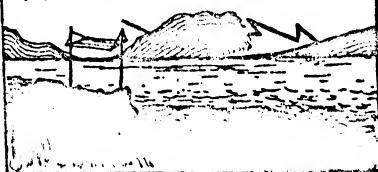
The Social General Strike should be propagated as never before. The workers must be made to realize that such a strike would be more successful during a panic than at any other time. Panics mean full warehouses while the workers starve. It also means that fewer persons are needed in order to tie up the whole of capitalist production and bring the downfall of the system. It means that during the period of reorganization there will be supplies upon which the workers can subsist.

Capitalism is on the shakiest foundation of any time since its inception. A determined minority can overturn the whole structure. That same determined minority can see that production is resumed through the industrial union that is to be the next society.

What is needed now is fearless fighters against the wage system and determined efforts to build the industrial organization that will form the producing agency in the Industrial Republic.

On with the Social General Strike!

## TRANSLATED NEWS



## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

### France.

The French General Confederation of Labor has issued a manifesto to the unions calling for an extraordinary congress to be held in Paris on November 24 and 25. The manifesto says, "The C. G. T. calls upon all organizations to rally in a strong and vigorous protest against the war. The working classes in their unions will affirm their firm intention to be masters of their destiny, decided to allow to nobody the right to throw the proletarians of one country against those of another. The Confederal Committee relies on the vigilance, the devotion to syndicalist principles and on the spirit of sacrifice of all to send many delegates of organizations." The Trades Council of the Seine wishing to make use of the presence of the numerous delegates from the provinces, has organized for those dates a great protest meeting.

### England.

Saturday, November 9, the revolutionary syndicalists of London and suburbs held a congress. The delegates numbered 97, representing 47 unions, trades councils, provisional committees formed in view of amalgamation, etc., in all 56 labor organizations. The most numerous delegates were sent by the shop assistants—they were 26—and the railway men—who were 17. The Manchester section was represented by its secretary. An interesting detail was the presence of a dozen of women delegates, and as many assisted as listeners. Bowman who presided, opened the sitting with a few words, expressing his conviction that the date of November 9 will be marked in the annals of the English labor movement in red letter.

The aim of the congress is to prepare and arrange the action which is before the Syndicalist League. Six resolutions were put before the congress, they were discussed, and after the congress each of the delegates has to lay the resolutions before his union and try to get them adopted. The discussions were ordered in the following way: Tom Mann explained each resolution, then they were supported by some one, discussion was invited; this ended, Tom Mann answered and they were voted upon. This is the usual method followed in England, and has the advantage of bringing order in the proceedings.

The first resolution deals with the amalgamation of unions of the same industry, and invited the organized workers to form committees to prepare this amalgamation. Tom Mann explains it vigorously. Results are already visible. In the Building trade this amalgamation is nearly an accomplished fact. In the metal trade, transport, printing, etc., special committees are at work. A member of each of those committees explains their workings. The majority of the members present are in favor of the idea of federation in an industry. It is the question of how to realize it which is discussed. But some fundamental objections are raised. Fear that the autonomy of the unions will be not safeguarded that another bureaucracy will be formed. Tom Mann answers that it is undeniable that something is lacking at present in the labor movement, and that the reason of its weakness is the want of adhesion, the absence of solidarity among the workers of the same industry. A link is necessary; the federation of the industry can supply this link. The voting showed only one dissentient.

The second resolution gives rise to an interesting discussion. It runs as follows: Whereas the Trades Councils ought to be the real centers of Trade Union propaganda, and be used for building up the trade union movement of wage workers, outside, and independent of the control of any political school or religious sect, this conference urges all organized bodies of workers to affiliate to the trades council of their district or to take immediate steps to form trades councils where none are existent."

This idea was newer, and the delegates less familiar with it than the preceding. The discussion which followed showed the many of our comrades in England have clearly grasped the position of syndicalism towards political parties. "It does not matter," said those who took part in the congress, what the political opinions are of the organized workers. The union has nothing to do with them, the unions must remain carefully outside of politics." This

is remarkable if we remember that in England the socialist party has no representatives in Parliament, and that the Labor Party contains the majority of the unionists. If the resolution would be carried out the Labor Party would be at an end.

Then followed anti-war resolutions. After that the last resolution was read: "Whereas cases of international importance are getting more numerous every day, all countries should be co-ordinated, and an international policy decided upon, whereas war is the greatest calamity that could befall the international working-class movement, it is most urgent that common action should be decided upon by the workers of all countries. This conference calls upon the I. S. E. L. to convoke an international Syndicalist Congress to be held in London as soon as possible."

Tom Mann shows the necessity of common action against bellicose governments. It is not the time to vote only resolutions but to take measures to organize an active opposition against the war. He thinks it is hardly necessary to insist on the desirability of holding an international syndicalist congress, because it is clear that the revolutionaries of all countries who are outside political parties, should make themselves heard, and the decisions of an international syndicalist congress would be more interesting than of any congress of socialist parties. The resolution was enthusiastically accepted by acclamation.

A large meeting was held in the evening on the other side of the Thames. Four of the best militants, Watson of the engineers, Woodward of the printers, Wills of the bricklayers, and Roden of the Dockers developed before a numerous and attentive audience what they had done in their respective circles in order to awaken labor solidarity.

## COMRADE SHYSTER.

By Jim Seymour.

A poor hard-working lawyer deemed  
The party of his class  
The proper place, if well he schemed,  
A fortune to amass,  
So went and joined the rebel camp  
In realms of politics,  
Where any pettifogging scamp  
May practice legal tricks.

His tongue was smooth as olive oil,  
His manner soft as mush,  
His hands, worn pink by honest toil,  
Were itching for the cash,  
And thus he slung his eloquence  
When in the meeting hall:  
"Oh let us stiek upon the fence  
And vote for me—that's all."

The janitors and shovelstiffs  
Applauded with a will:  
"Hurrah for Brother And-and-Ifal  
He'll pass the Coughdrop bill."  
The lawyer then to pray began  
And said, on padded knees,  
"I pray you, Comrade Workingman,  
Oh grant me office, please!"

Election came, election went,  
A mighty vote was polled;  
The lawyer to his job was sent  
And soon in clover rolled,  
But answered when the boys would bawl  
That waffle carts he seize,  
"Forget it—nurse your old Recall;  
I got the office, please."

## PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Thirteen week sub cards save bookkeeping, protect the purchaser, agent and paper, and make subscriptions easy to get. Five for a dollar. Send now.



# The San Francisco Labor Council

By Thomas McConnell, Jr.

In the capacity of labor reporter, I sat for three years in the honorable body mentioned in the heading. Each newspaper in the town had a representative there. It was, as Andy Gallagher used to say, one of the city's most important institutions. The Chamber of Commerce was a very important place, too; but not more important, nor more honorable than the San Francisco Labor Council. Andy Gallagher, Secretary of the Labor Council, would go to great lengths to convince you—if you were a reporter—that the Labor Council was just as honorable as the Chamber of Commerce. At first I was inclined to dispute this claim. I had sat in the Chamber of Commerce time and again, holding desperately to my hat, with my watch concealed in my shoe and my money hidden in the lining of my raincoat. I always felt safe in the Chamber of Commerce—as safe as a man might feel in a convention of porcelainers. After I got acquainted with the Labor Council, I agreed with Gallagher. It was as honorable as the Chamber of Commerce. More than that, many of the Labor Council's delegates resembled members of the Chamber of Commerce. You know what "reach" means. The reach is found highly developed in pickpockets, burglars and members of the Chamber of Commerce. In reach, many of the Labor Council's leading delegates resembled members of the Chamber of Commerce. Some of them had lived off the union's treasury for ten years, ago, twenty years. Some were landlords. Many had said "Goodbye" to honest work years and years ago.

## Rushing To The Ringside.

The Labor Council is an honorable body, made up, of course, of honorable men. I recall the time, not long gone, when John A. Kelly was chairman and Andy Gallagher Secretary. The union labor party was in power. Kelly, McLaughlin, and Walsh were supervisors and McCarty mayor. The prizefight promoters used to deluge the union labor supervisors with complimentary tickets for their Friday night shows. But the Friday night meeting of the council, in which poor labor sat, groping for the light, where the sweated laundry worker and the thin-faced garment girls sat together in the delusion that their interests and those of the unprincipled political gang were identical—these Friday night meetings conflicted with the dates of the Friday night prizefights. And the gang were sports. They were politicians, too, men in the public eye. All politicians attended the prizefights in order to display goodwill toward the sporting element. Time and again John A. Kelly relinquished his chair in the Labor Council in the middle of a meeting, dived into his overcoat and rushed away to the prizefight. When some very interesting bout was billed, the gang would agree among themselves before the meeting to "rush things" through so that they might see a few of the fights. They would skim over important business, dealing with the hopes and strivings of the overworked and underfed working class. Professional prizefights were much more important than the weekly amateur bouts. On such occasions the gang that packed the council's seats when anything in the interest of the working class was to be voted down, were absent. Big holes were seen in Casey's section. McLaughlin was absent. Rosenthal, a non-producing incompetent, served as chairman in Kelly's place. Gallagher sought to rush things through at breakneck speed. Often there rang through the hall such cries as these: "It's the first round, Andy. The fight is on. Move that we adjourn. The secretary's got a ticket for the fight."

These were jests. I wonder if the pale-faced bakers, out of dirty underground rooms, saw the joke. I wonder if the stifled factory girl appreciated the fun. I wonder if the heavy-eyed waitress, and the ironworker with his broken hands thought it funny.

At the fight, you saw the gang at the ringside; you saw them in their proper places—in the midst of dive-keepers, lawyers, pimps, bankers, burglars, brokers and porcelainers—in the midst of the parasites that rest upon the back of labor.

## Fireworks, Patriotism, Oratory.

The Labor Council is an honorable body. Gallagher, Casey, McLaughlin and the rest are honest men. The Master class will not deny that. The judges on the bench are their friends. They are respectable, law-abiding citizens—these labor leaders. Therefore the Labor Council is an honorable body, a respectable, law-abiding, God-fearing body. It is always addressed as "your honorable body" by other honorable bodies, such as the Asso-

ciated Charities, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home Industry League and the Church and Labor association. A few weeks ago came a communication from a patriotic organization, asking "your honorable body" to give money toward the erection of a monument to George Washington, parent of our country and an honorable man who never told a lie.

A patriotic lawyer, who, with one hand represents the Shoe Clerks' Union and with the other gropes for clients in the council, was in favor of contributing fifty dollars for the Washington monument. An honest workman opposed this, saying that labor had better take care of its own dead, its own sick, its own living instead of building a monument to a dead man who was nothing to the working class.

Instantly the honorable Andrew J. Gallagher—the newspapers called him Andrew J. the next day—was on his feet in defense of his country; in defense of the Star Spangled Banner; in defense of all that we hold dear.

"Too long," wailed the leather-lunged Andy, "has this council been a clearing house for Socialistic rot—"

"How long has it been a dung heap for the union labor politicians, Andy?" yelled another.

"Throw him out," yelled the Casey gang. "Throw him out," yelled the honorable men in chorus.

In "The True George Washington," written not long ago by a man of conservative and capitalistic mind, a man whose writings may be found in the most conservative magazines today, George Washington is presented as a thief, a liar and a libertine. He was a slave holder. He was an enemy of the wage-slave, the poor white workingman. He despised and spit upon workingmen. He sent the troops upon them when they rebelled, under Cox, against the master class of which Washington was one. He was a liar, and admitted as much. And irrefutable proof is given that he was a ravisher of women.

They are zealous defenders of the council's "good name"—these honorable fellows. If a defec is hurled by a tired wage-slave against the master's plundering law, the respectable gentlemen of the council fall upon him with Fourth-of-July speeches. They are jealous of the council's good name.

But the little dogs in the street know that these same worthies dragged the labor movement through the slime of the tenderloin for two years. Looking for votes, they connected the labor movement with the pimps of the underworld. Men who live off the prostitution of women had voice in the council of the Union party. Dive-keepers and vice-panders in San Francisco were the political bedfellows of these honorable men. The tenderloin gave up its worst to aid the union labor party. The money of unfortunate prostitutes was spent to elect the Labor ticket.

## Gallagher's Friends.

I met a man on crutches. There was red in his eye. I knew him well—a union man.

In the presence of his boss, a month ago, he broke his leg. He was struck by a heavy plank, heaved up from below by another man. Through no fault of his own, he was crippled. He had come out of the public hospital that morning, broke. He secured an audience with his boss.

"Mr. Jones, I was hurt on your job," he said. "I'm sick and broke. Will you lend me twenty dollars?"

"Like hell, I will," roared the boss. "I'm not running a charitable institution. You should have looked out for yourself on the work. Get to hell out of her; I'm busy."

"I think I've got something coming to me for this broken leg," said the man, angry. "An', by God, I'm going to make you come through with something. I'll bring this to the Labor Council. Andy Gallagher is my friend."

At this the boss laughed loud and long. "Why, you poor devil," he said. "Andy Gallagher is my friend, too. We are fellow-members in the Olympic Club. I have other friends who will look out for my interests in the Labor Council. Along with some of your labor leaders, I belong to the Knights of Columbus. And I sit with others in the Brotherhood of Eagles. Go as far as you like; but if my friends in the Labor Council buck me, they'll have to buck my friend and their friend, Father Peter C. York also."

The man on the crutches was convinced that he could not beat a deck that was stacked against him.

Andy Gallagher is a prominent member of the aristocratic Olympic Club. This

club includes in its membership hundreds of the town's most prominent business men; it has lawyers, judges, bankers, etc. It has a swell dining room and is full of flunkies. Judge Shortall, who hobnobs with Gallagher in the Olympic Club, got into trouble some time ago with the Barbers' Union, which was picketing unfair shops. Complaint was lodged against Judge Shortall in the Labor Council, saying that he was fining pickets and aiding the bosses.

Andy Gallagher took the floor in behalf of the judge, and explained that certain pickets were rough and insolent hoodlums, and a discredit to organized labor. The judge, he held, was right in punishing them. Shortall was a candidate for Superior judge in the last election, a few weeks ago. It was said throughout the town that that notorious enemy of labor, Patrick Calhoun, through his representatives here, was backing Shortall in hope of defeating Judge Lawlor, who was one of the prosecution's judges in the graft cases. Calhoun had vowed to drive Lawlor from the Superior bench. An immense amount of money was spent in Shortall's campaign. Shortall is a man of moderate means. Where did the money come from? The honorable Andrew J. Gallagher was with his friend Shortall.

## Job Conscious Jurisdictionalists.

A thousand times, while labor reporter, I wrote this sentence: A committee was appointed to adjust a jurisdictional dispute between this union and that union. Tonight the carpenter and the pattern-maker fought over a job. Now the Structural ironworker and the boilermaker disputed for a day's work. The plumber tried to drive the steam-fitter off the earth. The painter tried to take something from the wagonmaker. The printer fought the photo-engraver; the gasworker disputed with the plunderer. I have seen as many as six unions lay claim to one job. It happened in the dispute between stationary fireman and stationary engineer. "Firing the engine was his work," claimed the engineer. "An engine-room needed but one class of worker—the fireman"; so said the Shovelman. The dispute went on for months. A machinist arose one night. The man who made the engine is best qualified to run it," he contended. Whereupon the boilermaker got up. "The man who made the boilers is the only one fit to preside in a boiler-room," he declared. Then a steam-fitter took the floor and claimed that no one was more capable in a place full of steam pipes than a steam-fitter. To which the plumber answer that if it came to a question of handling pipes, hot or cold, the plumber was the man for that.

When the cohorts of McCarthy came down from the Building Trades and amalgamated with the Labor Council, the men of the latter council trembled for their jobs. The building trades delegates declared that in the amalgamation there was to them but one redeeming feature. It gave them an opportunity to protect their jobs from the encroachments of the other men. Both sides settled back, each watching an opportunity to steal the other's bread and butter. Endless bickerings arose over jurisdictional questions. The findings of the Labor Council's committees were almost invariably ignored by the Building Trades men if unfavorable. The Building Trades unions, when not fighting the Labor Council men, fought among themselves. Bricklayer fought tile-setter; sheet metal worker battled with lather; cement worker fought tile-setter; plasterer combatted bricklayer.

This thought occurred to me ten thousand times in the Labor Council. Each man is here to watch the other; it's a war for jobs; each will pounce upon the other's job if the other relaxes his vigilance for a minute; eternal vigilance is the price of the job, they think; each sits here to guard his job against the other; and, like vultures over a battle field, the politicians hover over the bickering gangs, fattening on their ignorance, encouraging their fights among themselves, and preventing them from declaring peace among themselves and war against the boss; if they all banded together in solid organization and exerted against the boss the enemy they display in fighting one another, woe to the boss. Ettor and Giovannitti, representing a working class organization whose only fight is against the master class, an organization which has declared eternal war on the boss, are sent to jail by the masters. Gallagher, Casey and the rest who split the workers asunder are sent to the city council, to congress, to fat political jobs, and invited to the rich

man's banquet board. The boss needs them every day.

## What Are The Eagles?

A word about the Fraternity of Eagles. It is an honorable body. Many honorable labor leaders belong to it; and if they have made the Labor Council an honorable body by their presence therein, they must have done the same for the Eagles. The Eagles is checkbook of honorable men. It has not only honorable labor leaders, but honorable judges, honorable lawyers and honorable business men. Among its most honorable members is P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council. What could do more toward establishing an honorable reputation for the Eagles than the presence of Mr. McCarthy? But in San Francisco the Eagles has had on its roster the names of dive-keepers and men whose reputations are not vouched for by the police. Jere Bassity, called "King of the Macquenan", was once an officer in the San Francisco branch of Eagles. I don't think the roster of the Eagles in San Francisco has been expurgated; the emblem of the Eagles is in every corner of the Barbary coast. I do not blame a man because he makes his living by means of a gang of half-dressed girls in a dive underneath the sidewalk. I agree with Governor Johnson who said: "A man must eat." I know what breeds pimps and prostitutes. Knowing the villainess of the capitalistic system, I must agree with Jere Bassity who said: "Prostitution is a necessary evil; if one man does not get the money from it, somebody else will; half of your big real estate men are getting theirs out of it." Nor do I blame a man who lives by robbing strangers with trick and device: the confidence man must eat, too. I merely wish to point out the great strides the Eagles have made; in the past five years it has taken in some of San Francisco's most honorable men. The Eagles had a very quiet and modest beginning, like all great things. According to a statement made by George Kibbe Turner in McClure's magazine some time ago, the Eagles was originally "a national organization of pimps, politicians and professional criminals." I have quoted Turner's words. The order of Eagles was founded in the underworld of New York City. It was formed to protect the business of the tenderloin, principally the sale of prostitution and liquor. The Eagles order was born in the midst of the Lexlow committee's assaults upon vice and crime in New York City. Facing the menace of the anti-vice crusade, carried on by the Lexlow committee, saloonkeepers, brothel-owners, underworld politicians and pimps, banded together. They called their organization the Eagles—a protective organization for those who lived by means not countenanced by law. The United States today is full of professional thieves, who wear the emblem of the Eagles. Behind the counters of the lowest dives in San Francisco, the Eagles' badge is seen.

But the San Francisco branch of the Eagles is an honorable body. It can be called nothing else; for it includes in its membership honorable men, like P. H. McCarthy. It holds other labor leaders just as honorable as McCarthy.

Ed. Note—This article will be concluded in our next issue. McConnell has other articles of equal interest in course of preparation for these columns. Whether we can publish them depends upon the amount of new subscriptions received before the first of the year. If you are interested we would ask that you subscribe at once so as to get the next number.

## IT MADE A HIT.

To say that our last issue made a hit is putting it mildly. One booster writes: "I don't dare say how good it is for fear the whole 'Worker' staff will get the swollen head." Minneapolis writes "It is the best number ever issued by the organization." Seattle said nothing but they sold all but 26 copies of a 1500 order. San Francisco sold nearly a thousand in two days and telegraphed for 500 more on the third day. The total number of extra copies going into Frisco was over 3000. In Spokane the paper was selling on the streets before the capitalist press had the news. Butte Propaganda League telegraphed for 500 copies the last of the week and we had but 200 left, notwithstanding we had printed several thousand copies more than the orders called for. Three thousand craft unionists in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California points were sent sample copies. Part of these were paid for by the persons sending the names. All the locals have agreed that the articles and cartoons were even better than we had promised. Our next special is number 196. It will reach most locals in time for sale on Christmas Day. Orders must be in by the 19th. Articles must be in by the 18th. It will be a Lumber Workers' issue, but will be of interest to all. Order at once so we will not have to disappoint you. The issue will be right up to our previous record.

## CARL HANSEN MEETS DEATH.

Carl Hansen, member of Local 40, I. W. W., Missoula, Mont., was struck and instantly killed by a Northern Pacific passenger train on Sunday, Nov. 24 at 9:30 a. m. The accident occurred at Bonner, seven miles from Missoula. Hansen was on his way to take the train to Clinton, where he was employed in the A. C. Mo. Co. camp.

The fellow worker was 39 years old, a thorough rebel, and well liked among the lumberjacks. As his brothers, Emil and Edward, could not be located, and as there was not sufficient money on his person to pay for burial, Fellow Worker G. W. Parish, secretary of Local 40, went up to the camps where Hansen had worked and there collected funds to pay for interment. The funeral occurred on Nov. 30, the body being laid in Missoula Cemetery.

The local wishes to tender thanks to those who assisted with services and funds. It is also desired that anyone having information concerning the address of the brothers of the deceased please ask them to communicate with G. W. Parish, Box 962, Missoula, Mont.

## DO YOU LIKE IT?

The "Industrial Worker" appears in a different form this week. It is hoped that the larger sized type will make the paper easier to read by the poor lights in the bunkhouses and camps. Articles have been trimmed of all superfluous matter so there is really as much reading matter as usual. With eight pages regularly we would follow this style. This week we are simply trying it out in order to get at the comparative costs of this and our former style, and also to see how the readers like it. Dig up a former issue, make a careful comparison, and send us your opinion of the change at once.

## THE WAGE WORKER.

The Wage Worker is the latest I. W. W. paper to appear. It is in Hungarian and fills a long felt want. This paper appears twice each month, on the 1st and 15th. The address is 435 E. 72nd Street, New York City. All who come in contact with Hungarian speaking wage slaves should agitate for and help to spread the paper. The price is \$1 per year, 50c for 6 months. Every local should subscribe for a copy for their reading room.

The cartoons in the "Industrial Worker" are becoming famous. The Sun, Sydney, New South Wales, is one of the latest to reproduce one of them.

Through an oversight we failed to give credit to Al. Johnson for the translation of an article on sabotage from Syndikalisten. It was published last week.

While the majority of the socialist papers following the election are filled with rot about starting the campaign of 1916 it is refreshing to read editorials in the Buffalo Socialist, the Free Press of New Castle, and a few others, calling for a strenuous economic campaign to build up One Big Union.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

Our new pamphlet is now ready for distribution. It is very neat in appearance and is printed in large type. The contents are as follows: The McNamara Case, The Lawrence Strike, The Ettor-Giovannitti Arrest, The Question of Violence, Enemies of the Working Class, What is the I. W. W.? The price is \$3 per hundred or 5 cents the single copy.

## ITALIAN WORKERS TAKE NOTICE

The I. W. W. constitution in Italian is now on hand in the General Office, room 307 Mortimer building, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. The price is \$5.00 per 100.

Cards lost—S. Caterson, Local 93, Nov. 22, 1911, No. 16266 and Frank Hummel, Local 419, Feb. 27, 1912, No. 28679. Return to P. O. Box 257, Redlands, Cal. Wm. Schweinfurth, Local 64 transferred to Local 83, Paid for November. No. 83300. Return to Sec. No. 83, 47 Union Block, St. Paul Minn. Secretaries watch that these cards are not used by imposters. Local 83, 82 West Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.—Letters for Arthur Tielke and Thomas E. Moore.

Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., has opened new headquarters at 531 East Missouri Ave. Rebels please drop in.

## DIRECTORY OF LOCALS

Australian Administration, Industrial Workers of the World—Ed Moyle, General Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Adelaide Local—R. Powell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Sydney Local—George O. Reeve, Secretary-Treasurer, 2122 Cumberland Street, Sydney. Auckland Local—F. H. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen's Building, Wellesley St., Auckland (New Zealand). Christ Church Local—Syd. Kingsford, Secretary-Treasurer, 8 Judd's Building, Christ Church (New Zealand).

## Merryville Timber Workers Firm

(Continued from page 1)

tively and do it individually, in bunches or by your lonely, and you will get the goods. You never had a finer chance to organize and win than now. Get on to our Group System; with it you can whip Satan off his throne, much less Kirby, Long & Co. off your backs. Send to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La., for methods of self-organization in the Group System.

### Don't Stop Here.

Go for the Santa Fe, and go for it good and strong. Organize the men on its tracks and in its shops and appeal to the Trainmen's Unions to help you in the good work of teaching this old union-hating British plunderbund a lesson. Then don't stop here. Go after the boys in the Oil Fields and urge them to join the Industrial Union of Oil Workers. Get them to write Jay Smith about the Group System, too.

Timber Workers, Oil Workers, Railroaders, Tenant Farmers, all the Toilers against all the spoilers! All together against prongage! All together behind the boys at Merryville, and they win! All together demanding the freedom of Doree, Edwards and Filigno! All together for Labor and for Justice! All, all together. Don't be a Job-Coward! The fight is on, on with the fight! On with the One Big Union's might!

COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE,  
Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

### FREE! BY THE MIGHT OF LABOR.

(Continued from page 1)

in Wall street. In the present stage of international competition, it would have placed American capitalism at a considerable disadvantage in European markets, if carried out, hence the anxiety lest it go into effect.

To international support was added, of course, domestic support. Many unions in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania took part in the general strike at the beginning of the trial. While this strike was confined mainly to Lawrence, it was still full enough of menacing possibilities in other cities, as to prove impressive. Shoe, granite, ship building, mining and other industrial centers were affected.

In the matter of financial support, the United Mine Workers' Union was the best contributor. All kinds of domestic labor organizations contributed financially, but the bulk of all contributions came from the mine workers. The reason for this is not hard to find. There are a great many Italian locals in the United Mine Workers. Ettor is well known among the mine workers. His valuable and courageous work in the anthracite and Pittsburg districts, especially in Westmoreland, has endeared him to the miners. He was once offered the position of national organizer among them, but declined. Under the circumstances, the support of the miners was but the payment of a debt of gratitude; a species of fraternal reciprocity; a case of one good turn deserving another.

Of course, there were some refusals of assistance where aid was most expected. We recall a presidential candidate of labor who refused to lift up his voice in Boston against a threatened repetition of San Diego in Lawrence. This man condemned the friends of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso to the furies of reaction, on the ground that they were anarchists who were reaping what they had sown. Now this man is in the clutches of the law himself, the victim of a federal frame up. His publisher is a suicide, and the pressure against him is great. Shall we condemn him as an anarchist? Shall we refuse him support as a weakling? On the contrary, we'll stand by him. True to the working class principle which binds all the factions of the labor movement into one solid body when fighting capitalism, we'll heap coals of fire on his head and show him that the word "solidarity," which he mouths so much, has deepest significance in just such crises as these.

But, enough of this; we, the working class, have won a victory, in spite of our shortcomings. Having won, we can afford to be magnanimous. Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso are free by the might of a united working class, at home and abroad; especially by the might of the textile workers of Lawrence, on whose shoulders the brunt of the actual struggle for freedom fell.

Having won another victory, let us go on to more. Our slogan now should be: "Little Falls and Legere next."

JUSTUS EBERT.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Solidarity and the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER" can be had in combination for \$1.50 per year Canada and foreign, \$2.

## HELLO! GIVE US BETTER CONDITIONS.

At Plainfield, Ill., on Nov. 29, six "Hello!" girls at the Northwestern switchboard pulled their plugs, donned their bonnets, and left the building. There was a disagreement about wages, hours, and the number of calls each operator was required to answer.

The public cussed, the manager pleaded, a compromise was offered, but the girls knew they had the power. They stuck together.

In one half hour the six operators were back at work with all their demands granted. Direct action did it!

### THEY STICK TOGETHER.

The letter which we reproduce below, fell into our hands and is proof that the employers of labor stick together. The lumber workers should take the tip and do likewise.

Atlas Lumber & Shingle Co.

Seattle, Washington, October 26 1912.

J. C. Wixon,  
Day Lumber Co.,  
Big Lake, Wash.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 24th containing your wage scale, at hand. Accept our thanks for same.

Inclosed find copy of our scale which is complete with the exception that we are paying our truck men \$2.25 per day. At our plant we use no truck horses and the work is very heavy and we pay these men 25c more than common labor.

Respectfully,

The Atlas Lumber Company.

The Day Co. evidently acted upon the Atlas wage scale for they cut the wages of some of the workers. If the bosses can set a wage scale so can the lumber workers. Get together and do it.

Horses cost money and the Atlas Co. would have to give the dumb animals an occasional rest, and would have to feed them when work is slack. But with the wage slaves they need give them no rest. They work them ten long hours at toil so hard as to cause men to have nightmares of the work and so rise in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. And when the work is slack the lumber worker can shift for himself. When the lumber worker dies the Atlas Co. is nothing out of pocket but if a horse were to die they

would lose their investment money. This last is not exactly accurate for if the Atlas bunch are like the rest of the lumber companies they would have the camp cook feed the horse to the slaves on their job.

The lumber companies pretend to fight one another but they are all banded against the workers to force them into slavery. Wake up lumberworkers. Join with your fellows in the One Big Union to fight the employers for better conditions now and for your emancipation from wage slavery as soon as power is gained.

### WAKE UP, LUMBER WORKERS!

(By Earl Osborne.)

To the lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest:

Are you with us for the nine hour day? When the call went out last spring for a general strike in the lumber industry, in sympathy with the striking mill men of Grays Harbor, some of the wise ones said, "The I. W. W.'s don't know what they want."

By fighting for the nine hour day and at the same time telling of our revolutionary final aim, this objection will be removed.

The nine hour day should enlist the support of every man in the woods. Now, Mr. Lumber Worker, if you want to better the conditions in the industry, get busy for the nine hour day.

Congressman-elect, Mr. Humphreys, recently said, "There are one hundred thousand men employed in the lumber industry in the state of Washington."

Cut the hours from ten to nine a day and you have given work to twelve thousand men from the army of the unemployed.

In speaking of the nine hour day a few days ago, I heard the remark, "if we cut the hours, the boss will cut the wages." Will he? Or will the taking of twelve thousand men from the ranks of the unemployed raise the wages?

Lumber workers, how long are you going to listen to the tirade of the man who, if you will send him down to Olympia or Washington, D. C., will make things fine and dandy? You are not exploited in the Halls of Congress. All robbery occurs at the point of production.

The working man is taken care of by nobody but himself, and no one else ever will take care of him. Those who want to take care of him want to do it in order that they can do with him what ever suits

their own fancy. The working man never did get anything except by organized effort.

Now, Mr. Lumber Worker, this is the only way we can better our conditions, so get busy.

See the delegate in your camp or mill, if there is one, if not, write to the secretary of the local in your vicinity. If there is no local, then write to Frank R. Schleiss, secretary of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W., at 211 Occidental Ave., Rear, Seattle, Wash., and get a charter application. Visit the other mills and camps in your vicinity and get twenty or more signatures and start a local. Organize in the One Big Union of all lumber workers.

Get busy and the nine hour day is assured this coming summer, and one step made toward the freedom of the world's workers.

### UNCLE SAM'S GUM SHOE BRIGADE.

Despite the high price of rubber it seems that our benevolent Uncle Sammy has his gum shoe brigade camping on the trail of the horrible I. W. W. We feel highly honored.

In practically every local there are certain members who are the secret joke of all the old timers. There is nothing more laughable than blanket stiff phrases falling from the lips of those whose posterior has never reposed on the "soft" coal of a tender or felt the welcoming bumps of the brake beams. Those who warm a cushion know nothing of the men who must dodge the shacks to ride on the road that they built.

The comic valentine detectives now trying to out-revolutionize the revolutionists are as easy to see through as a peek-a-boo waist. While we think that a detective roasting on the griddles of hell would make a skunk smell sweet by comparison, still we cannot help but remark that the new variety are "most amusing cusses."

Also, their dues come in handy for fanning the flames of discontent.

### DETROIT WORKERS AID STRIKERS.

On behalf of Local 16, I. W. W., Auto-mobile Workers of Detroit, Mich., Fellow Worker S. Stenzel spoke before the Russian Progressive Club and explained to them the strike in Little Falls, N. Y. The meeting was on Nov. 24. A collection of \$5 was taken and the Club then voted that an additional \$5 be taken from the treasury to aid the strikers.

On Nov. 26, Stenzel spoke before Lithuanian Local No. 2, I. W. W., and received a collection of \$5.50. The branch also voted \$5 from their treasury in addition to the collection.

The foreign speaking fellow workers can always be depended to come to the front whenever labor needs their help. It is such solidarity that spurs all workers to renewed activity toward abolishing wage slavery.

### JAPANESE JINGOISM.

In the Hawaiian Islands the I. W. W. agitation is doing effective work. The Japanese business men recently held a monster mass meeting to devise ways of fighting the One Big Union. One business man, who tried to ask a question as to the best way to fight the union, was mistaken for an I. W. W. sympathizer and nearly killed with a pop bottle.

The Japanese workingmen are joining in large numbers and so far all attempts to create race prejudices have failed. The local in Honolulu has moved to larger quarters at 1335 River Street on account of its swift growth.

The little red song books are finding their way to the laborers on all the plantations and ere long the words will rise from the slaves in the fields:

" 'Tis the final conflict,  
Let each stand in his place:  
The Industrial Union  
Shall be the human race!"

As fast as the Japanese workingmen realize that there is no attempt to dominate them and know that the I. W. W. does not class a man by the color of his skin but by the way he lines up to fight the employer, they are joining hands with their fellows to fight those who rob them through their pay envelope.

Attempts have been made to stop the use of the parks to the speakers but even when permission was withdrawn the meetings continued.

The only reason the I. W. W. does not make a more rapid growth comes from the lack of sufficient organizers to meet the calls from various parts of the Islands. On with the One Big Union that takes in all wage workers, whether young or old, skilled or unskilled, white, black, yellow, brown or red.

### FUNERAL OF THOMAS KILCULLEN.

The funeral of Fellow Worker Thomas Kilcullen took place in Portland on Sunday, Dec. 1. A brief service was held in the I. W. W. hall. Fellow Workers Krauss and Sullivan delivered short addresses.

Following the service the large crowd assembled at the hall, fell in line and marched behind the hearse to the East Side of the Morrison Bridge. From that point many took the car to the cemetery, there to pay their last tribute to the remains of one of the bravest warriors in the fighting union.

Nearly five hundred persons were in the funeral procession. Many Socialist Party members attended. There was a heavy downpour of rain or the crowd would have been double the size.

The procession attracted great attention and favorable comment, for the people of Portland are not familiar with the sight of a worker having such a remarkable token of respect shown to him.

### ALASKA SALMON PACKERS.

Our last issue gave the story of the slavery among the Alaska Salmon Packers. With this issue we may issue a call for help to remedy the conditions.

There are between 4,000 and 5,000 working at Salmon Packing. They are of all the different Spanish speaking races. Local 280 is trying to organize them.

In March they start for Alaska. Between now and the time for departure the men hope to get organized so as to present their demands before shipping.

They want every man to have a red card by that time. The demands they hope to enforce are that they be hired direct by the company so as not to have to pay toll to several slave herders. They want decent grub and abolition of Chinese overseers armed with guns. Stated prices for food and accommodations will also be demanded.

The members of the local are arranging for educational meetings and will also push the Spanish press and literature. They know the spirit of the rest of the packers and feel sure that they can be organized with just a little financial help from other locals.

Local 173 of San Francisco, is giving \$2.50 per week toward the work. Other locals are asked to make contributions. If each local can give a small sum each month between now and March the Alaska Salmon Packers will be organized and will prove to be of assistance in the organizing of the Mexicans in the Southwest.

Contributions should be sent to Jose Narvaez, Fin. Sec., Alaska Salmon Packers Industrial Union No. 280, 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

### LIMA REBELS OFFER ENCOURAGEMENT.

It is with pleasure that we note the tenacity with which some socialists stick to the class struggle while all around them the "comrades" are indulging in a mad scramble for office at any price.

From Lima, Ohio a letter has been sent to the General Headquarters, showing the rebellious spirit. It closes with these words:

"Fellow workers keep up the fight to the last ditch and an outraged and an aroused working class will stand by you with all the power that an awakened working class commands. For ages we have lived in slavery for we were told that it was our divine lot. At last we are tearing away the mask of ignorance and exposing our false teachers; for this we are imprisoned, discharged, blacklisted and driven from place to place, but with all their torture and abuse we will only become more determined and proclaim to the world that as long as there remains one slave we will continue our fight.

Arouse ye slaves and one and all unite this very day and join your brothers in the fight to set a slave class free. Yours in the Cause,

Socialist Party of Lima.  
By W. C. Mertz, Pat Phalen, D. C. Phalen, Committee.

Charles M. Schwab has a new private car, the "Loretto," which cost \$135,000. Its interior is of mahogany, inlaid with gold and silver filigree. It is built entirely of steel. The useful mail clerks of the country still stick to their collapsible wooden coaches, and the men who built the car will travel on the "blind" as of yore.

In celebration of the acquittal of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, Local 88, I. W. W., of Eugene, Ore., held a banquet on Thanksgiving Day. The menu consisted of chicken stew, fruit, nuts, and necessary trimmings. P. S.—Danny's deluded disciples please note that the chickens were paid for.

"A Pyramid of Capitalism" poster would look well in your room. They are 15 cents.

## Mr. Block

He Don't Favor Sabotage



Continued Next Week